Herbaceous Ornamentals



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Today's Discussion

- **♦ Statistics**
- **Annuals**
- Biennials
- Perennials
- Bulbs



Local Aspect

- Fast-growing segment of ag
 - 10% increase1998-2009
 - everybody lives and works among plants
 - whether or not they realize it

- Importance to Wyoming
 - ~\$100 million green industry contribution to economy annually
 - hidden industry
 - not well understood

Importance to Wyoming

- According to the USDA National Ag Statistics Service 2007
 - annuals
 - 15 operations
 - \$1,564,000
 - perennials
 - 14 operations
 - \$291,000
 - cuts
 - 2
 - \$0 reported

- potted flowering plants
 - 7 operations
 - \$219,000
- Foliage
 - 3 operations
 - \$0 reported
- gh-produced food crops
 - 4 operations
 - \$71,000 reported

Importance to Wyoming

- USDA National Ag Statistics Service 2012
- https://www.agc ensus.usda.gov/ Publications/201 2/Online_Resour ces/Rankings_of Market_Value/W yoming/

- Nursery,
 greenhouse,
 floriculture, and
 sod
 - 92 farms
 - \$8,083,000
 - 0.5% of total
- Vegetables, melons, potatoes
 - 55 farms
 - \$3,246,000
 - 0.2% of total

Importance to Region

	15 \$1.6m		7 \$219k		4 \$71k	2 \$0
UT	65 \$28m	47 \$6.7m	35 \$16m	14 \$964k	4 \$728k	1 \$0

What's Included?

- Annuals
 - bedding plants
 - vegetable transplants
- Perennials
 - flowering
 - ornamental grasses
- Potted flowering plants
 - holiday crops
 - often seasonal

- Fresh cut flowers
 - holiday
 - ready-made
- Foliage
 - interior
 - house
- Food crops
 - herbs
 - vegetables

NASS

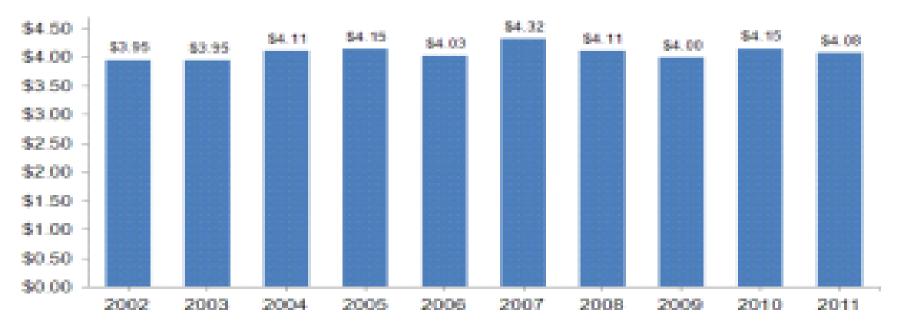


♦ https://www.nass.usda.gov/Charts_and_ Maps/Floriculture_Crops/

Floriculture Census – 2011 Summary

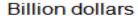
Expanded Wholesale Value, Operations with \$10,000+ Sales – 15-States





Floriculture Census – 2014 Summary

Expanded Wholesale Value, Operations with \$10,000+ Sales – 15-States

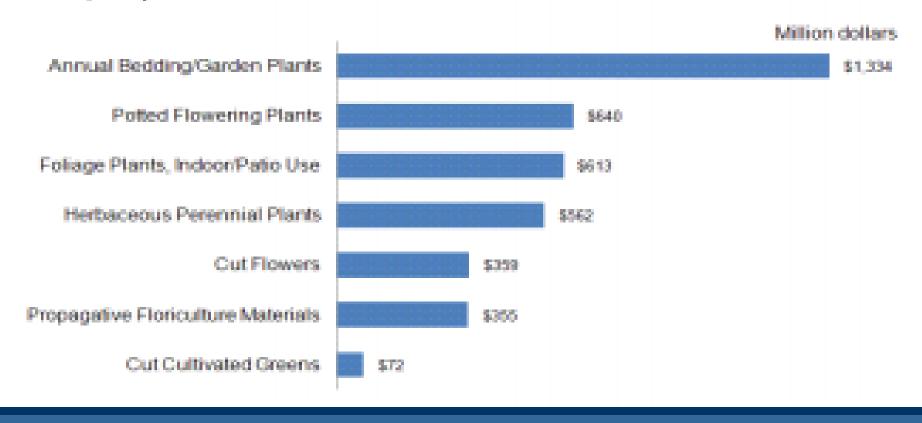




USDA-NASS June 2014

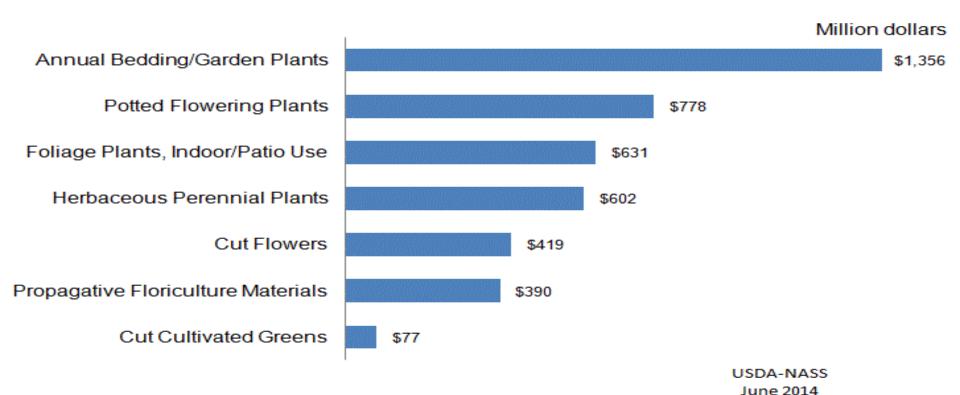
Floriculture Census – 2011 Summary

Wholesale Value of Sales by Plant Category, Operations with \$100,000+ Sales – 15-States: 2011



Floriculture Census – 2014 Summary

Wholesale Value of Sales by Plant Category, Operations with \$100,000+ Sales – 15-States: 2013



Floriculture Census – 2005 Summary

Floriculture Crops

Top Five States by Value of Sales, 2005 For Operations with \$100,000+ Sales

Commodity	Ran k	Value	1	2	3	4	5
			C:A	FL	MI	TIX	MY
Total Whole cale Value		5,083,421	983,768 19.4%	958,563 18.996	365,994 7.295	274,917 5.495	177,686 3.696
			C.A.	MI	TX	FL	NC
Annual Bed din g Bants	1	1,804,921 37.696	239,568 12.696	183,367 9.695	178,219 9.496	142,468 7.696	92,992 4.996
			CA	FL	HY	TX	N/C
Pottled Rowering Rants	2	808,941 16.9%	199,263 24,696	94,612 11.796	49,630 6.195	42,700 5.895	39,461 4.995
			FL	C.A.	TX	HI	NC
Follage for Indoor or Patio Use	3	721,049 14,296	499,656 69,3%	109,351 16.296	19,967 2.896	17,08 1 2,496	6,916 1.096
			A G	0	MI	TL	MU
Herbaceous Feirenniai Rants	4	708,306 13.996	79,668 11.295	63,196 8.996	53,498 7.696	40,098 6.795	38,779 5.595
			ă Ö	FL	WA	HI	OR
Cut Rowers&. Cut Cultivated Green s	5	601,360 9.996	288,820 67.696	93,058 18.6%	18,7 18 3,7%	17, 119 3,4%	9,967 2.096

36 Surveyed States

Floriculture Census – 2014 Summary

Floriculture Crops Top Five States by Wholesale Value of Sales, 2013									
For Operations with \$100,000+ Sales									
Commodity	Rank	1	2	3	4	5			
(1000) dollars		CA	FL	MI	TX	NC			
All Floricultue Crops		1,130,523 27.0%	875,995 21.0%	393,650 9.0%	269,336 6.0%	235,647 6.0%			
		CA	MI	TX	NC	ОН			
Bedding/Garden Plants	1	206,873 15.0%	216,024 16.0%	169,252 12.0%	135,916 10.0%	84,128 6.0%			
		FL	CA	NC	IX	HI			
Foliage Plants for Indoor or Patio Use	2	454,215 72.0%	109,609 17.0%	16,536 3.0%	12,978 2.0%	9,882 2.0%			
		CA	FL	ОН	TX	NC			
Potted Flowering	3	296,956	168,785	51,267	31,705	29,438			
Plants		38.0%	22.0%	7.0%	4.0%	4.0%			
		CA	SC	MI	ОН	TX			
Herbaceous Perennial Plants	4	92,168 15.0%	N/A	59,415 10.0%	47,797 8.0%	45,634 8.0%			
referrial rates		CA	FL	WA	NJ	OR			
Cut Flowers & Cut	5	340,243	65,043	N/A	N/A	17,449			
Cultivated Greens		69.0%	13.0%			4.0%			
		CA	MI	FL	NY	WA			
Propagative Floriculture Materials	6	84,674 22.0%	75,191 19.0%	73,087 19.0%	25,592 7.0%	24,600 6.0%			

N/A- All or portion of data not published to avoid disclosing individual operations

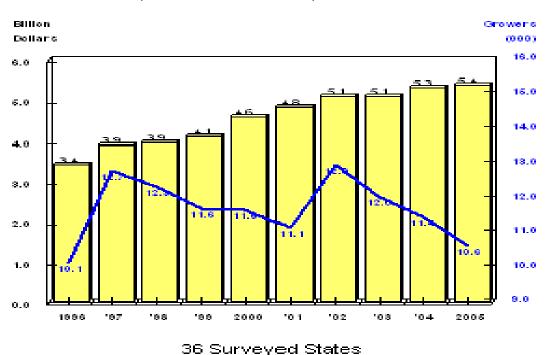
USDA- NASS

June 2014

Floriculture Census – 2005 Summary

Floriculture Crops

Wholesale Value & Number of Growers, 1996-2005 Operations with \$10,000+ Sales

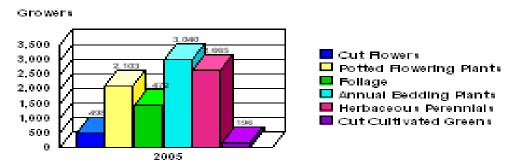


USDA-MASS April 2006

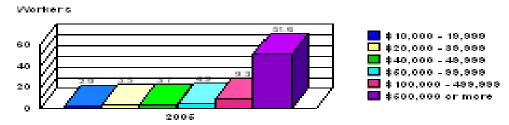
Floriculture Census – 2005 Summary

Floriculture Crops

Number of Growers by Type of Plant Produced, 2005 Operations with \$100,000+ Sales



Average Number of Hired Workers, 2005 by Size of Operation



Total number of operations with hired workers: \$.197.

36 Surveyed States

USDA-NASS April 2006

Best Sellers - Annuals

- Impatiens (hybrid & New Guinea)
- ◆ Petunia
- Geranium (seed& vegetative)
- ♦ Vinca
- Marigold
- Begonia



Best Sellers - Perennials

- Rudbeckia
- Chrysanthemum





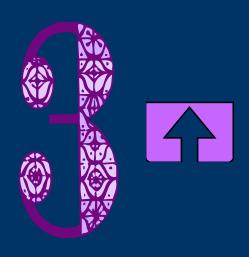
♦ Annuals

- Complete life cycle in one growing season
 - Germinate, grow, bloom, go to seed all in one year
- Spinach, lettuce, petunia, pansy, and so on



Biennials

- Require two full years to complete their life cycle
 - Foliage and roots the first year
 - Flowers and seeds the second year
 - Then die
- Foxgloves, hollyhocks, forgetme-nots, etc.



Perennials

- Grow many years
- Includes
 - herbaceous plants
 - woody plants
- Thousands of species
- Many do well here

- Hardy perennials
 - Live through winter
- **◆Tender perennials**
 - Must be lifted and stored until spring

When to Plant

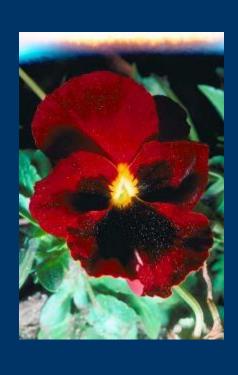
- Know your growing season (10% chance <32F):</p>
 - Powell May 26
 - Torrington May31
 - Gillette June 5
 - Casper June 7

- Cheyenne -June 8
- Rock Springs -June 11
- Laramie -June 26
- Evanston -July 17
- Jackson -July 28

Garden Design

- Perennial garden very different from annual garden
- **♦ Annuals**
 - splashes, masses of color
 - bloom all summer long
- Perennials
 - areas of intense color
 - different plants bloom at different times

Annuals to Plant: Moist Spots



- Ageratum
- **◆Calendula**
- **♦ Cleome**
- **♦**Hibiscus
- **♦ Mimulus**
- **♦Pansy**
- **♦ Torenia**

Annuals to Plant: Dry Spots

- Alyssum
- **♦ Amaranthus**
- Dusty miller
- ◆ Celosia
- **♦ Cleome**
- Gazania



- Petunia
- ◆ Portulaca
- **♦ Salvia**
- ♦ Vinca
- **♦ Zinnia**

Annuals to Plant: Hot Spots

- **♦ Amaranthus**
- Begonia
- Celosia
- Coleus
- Dahlia
- Dusty miller
- ◆ Gazania
- Gerbera

- Marigold
- **♦ Nicotiana**
- ◆ Petunia
- ◆ Portulaca
- **♦ Salvia**
- ♦ Verbena
- **♦ Vinca**
- **♦ Zinnia**

Annuals to Plant: Cool Spots

- Alyssum
- **♦ Alstroemeria**
- Calendula
- Dianthus
- Dusty miller
- Flowering cabbage

- Flowering kale
- Osteospermum
- Pansy
- Primrose
- **♦ Salpiglossis**
- Snapdragon
- Stock

Annuals to Plant: Heavy Shade

- ◆Begonia
- **♦ Coleus**
- **♦ Fuchsia**
- **♦Impatiens**
- **♦ Mimulus**
- Primrose
- **♦ Torenia**



Annuals to Plant: Light Shade

- Ageratum
- **♦ Alyssum**
- Dahlia
- **♦ Dianthus**
- Dusty miller

- Lobelia
- Nicotiana
- Pansy
- **♦ Salvia**
- ♦ Vinca

Annuals to Plant: Heavy Soils

- Ageratum
- Alyssum
- Dianthus
- Dusty miller
- Flowering cabbage

- Flowering kale
- Marigold
- Petunia
- Snapdragon



Annuals to Plant: Baskets

- Alyssum
- Begonia (tuberous)
- "Classic" zinnias
- **♦ Fuchsia**
- Ivy geranium
- **♦ Lantana**
- **♦ Lobelia**

- Mimulus
- Nasturtium
- ◆ Petunia
- **♦ Portulaca**
- Purslane
- ♦ Verbena
- ♦ Vinca vine



Annuals to Plant: Fragrance



- **♦Alyssum**
- **♦ Dianthus**
- Heliotrope
- **♦Pansy**
- **♦Stock**
- Sweet pea

Annuals to Plant: Cut Flowers

- **♦ Alyssum**
- Bachelor button
- ◆ Calendula
- **♦ Celosia**
- **♦ Cleome**
- **♦ Cosmos**
- Dahlia
- Daisy
- Gerbera



- **♦ Lisianthus**
- Marigold
- Grasses
- **♦ Salvia**
- Snapdragon
- Stock
- Statice
- Sweet pea
- **♦ Zinnia**

Perennials to Plant: Sunny and Dry

- Aurinia saxatilis -Basket of Gold
- Penstemon strictus Beardtongue
- Gaillardia grandiflora -Blanket Flower
- Coreopsis lanceolata -Coreopsis, Tickseed
- Hemerocallis Daylilies
- Linum perenne Flax
- Iris germanica Iris

- Papaver orientale Oriental Poppy
- Artemisia schmidtiana
 - Silvermound Sage
- Sedum spectabile Sedum
- Sedum spurium Sedum
- Achillea millefolium – Yarrow

Perennials to Plant: Sun to Part Shade, Moderate Moisture

- Aster novi-belgii Aster
- Rudbeckia Black-eyed Susan
- Campanula carpatica -Harebells
- Aquilegia Columbine
- Chrysanthemum x superbum - Shasta Daisy
- Delphinium elatum Delphinium
- Geranium Geranium,Cranesbill

- Vinca minor -Periwinkle
- Phlox subulata Creeping Phlox
- Echinacea purpurea -Purple Coneflower
- Veronica spicata -Speedwell



Perennials to Plant: Shady and Moist

- Dicentra spectabilis
 - Bleeding Heart
- Bergenia cordifolia -Bergenia, Pigsqueak
- Hosta Hosta,
 Plantain Lily, Funkia



A Word of Caution

- ◆ Two ornamental perennials are on the Wyoming noxious weed list
 - Lythrum salicaria Purple Loosestrife
 - Chrysanthemum leucanthemum Oxeye Daisy
- ◆IT IS ILLEGAL TO PRODUCE, GROW, OR SELL THESE PLANTS IN WYOMING (AND MOST OTHER STATES)

Tender Bulbs, Corms, Rhizomes to Plant

- **♦ Gladiolus**
- **♦Some lilies**
- **♦ Tuberous begonias**
- **◆ Dahlias**
- **♦ Cannas**



Tender Bulbs, Corms, Rhizomes to Plant

- Must be dug in fall
- Not cold hardy
- Store in frost-free location
 - Slightly damp peat moss, perlite, vermiculite
 - Do not allow to dry out completely



Hardy Bulbs, Corms, Rhizomes to Plant



- Crocus sp. Crocus
- ◆ Tulipa sp. Tulips
- Narcissus sp. -Daffodils, Jonquils
- Hyacinthus orientalis Hyacinths
- ♦ Some *Lilium* Lilies

How to Plant: Bed Preparation

- First eliminate weeds
 - By hand is best
- ◆ Then loosen soil
 - Double-digging recommended
 - Loosen soil 20 to 24" deep
 - Move top layer down one shovel depth



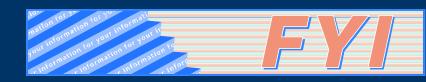
How to Plant: Bed Preparation

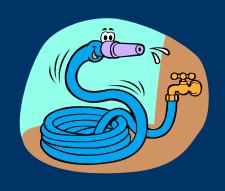
- Poor soil very clayey or sandy
 - amend with good quality organic matter
 - one-third by volume
 - till or spade in
 - fertilize if needed



How to Plant: Ground Beds

- Follow label recommendations for spacing
 - Informationshould be on the label
- Avoid planting too deeply
- Water in well





Maintenance: Fertilizing

Annuals

- Grow quickly
- Regular fertilization may be needed
- Slow release types excellent
- Never add fertilizer to dry soil
- Soil testing will determine if needed
- Always water immediately after applying



Maintenance: Fertilizing



Perennials

- New plantings may or may not need fertilizing
 - Soil test will determine
- Established plantings
 - Slow release in spring
- Late bloomers
 - May benefit from summer fertilization
- Always water immediately after applying

Maintenance: Fertilizing



- Bulbs, corms, rhizomes, etc.
 - Slow release at planting recommended
 - Avoid placing bulbs/corms/rhizomes directly on fertilizer
 - Spring fertilization best

Maintenance: Weeding

- Avoid herbicides
- Combination of hand weeding and mulching recommended
- Hoe lightly



Maintenance: Watering



- Most annuals require regular water
 - Many very droughttolerant
- Perennials will vary in water use
- Bulbs/corms/ rhizomes require regular water

Maintenance: Watering

- Group plants according to water needs
- Incorporate preplant organic matter
- **Mulch**
- Drip or soaker hose irrigation if possible





Maintenance: Mulching



- Highly recommended
 - Especially organic types
 - Bark, sawdust, wood chips, compost, evergreen boughs, etc.
- Apply spring and fall



Maintenance: Mulching

- Apply 2 to 3 inches thick
- Avoid contact with plant stems
- Do not cover plant crowns



Maintenance: Mulching



Inorganic mulches

- Do not break down over time
 - Gravel, landscape fabric, etc.
- Often covered with soil, plant debris, etc. over time
 - Defeats purpose

Maintenance: Staking

- Tall perennials may need support
 - Tall or floppy plants
 - Windy or exposed areas
- Ready-made grates, bamboo stakes, etc.

Maintenance: Staking

- Height should be 6" lower than plants' ultimate height
- Put in early, when plants small



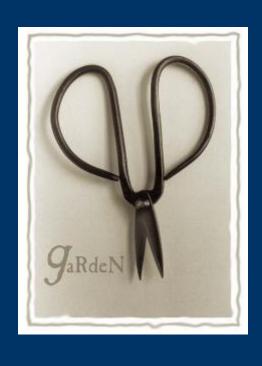
Maintenance: Deadheading and Disbudding

Deadheading

- Process of removing old flowers
 - Before they go to seed
 - Unless seed heads are of interest
- May increase bloom time
- Improves appearance



Maintenance: Deadheading and Disbudding



Disbudding

- Removal of one or more flower buds
- Increases size of one(s) left on stem

Maintenance: Fall Cleanup

- Perennials
 - Cut back dead stems
- **♦ Annuals**
 - Remove
- Tender bulbs/corms/ rhizomes
 - Dig and store



Problem Solving: Normal Growth

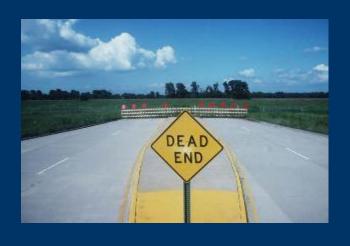


- Look for healthy green foliage
- Avoid insect/disease damage
- White roots, rooted to bottom of container
- Properly cared for in retail setting

Problem Solving: Normal Growth

- Compact in container
- Bloom through growing season
- Variegated foliage?
 - May be normal
- Flowers true to type
- Label description important
- Trailing habit? Upright habit?

Common Mistakes



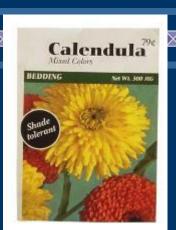
- Wrong spot
- Improper watering
- Improper fertilizing
- Planted too deeply
- Lack of soil amendments

As a Master Gardener

NINE TIMES OUT OF TEN THE PRIMARY PROBLEM WILL BE EITHER CULTURAL OR ENVIRONMENTAL

Tips: Annuals from Seed

- Fresh seed
- Read the label!
- Follow package instructions
- Indoors about April 1
- Clean, light germinating mix
- Prepackaged mixes available



Tips: Annuals from Seed

- Soilless mix best
- Avoid over-watering
- After emergence, increase light
- Transplant at 2 3 true leaf stage
- Outdoors after frost danger past

Tips: Perennials from Seed



- Difficult in many cases
- Low germination rates
- Possible requirements for stratification, scarification
- Timing varies with species

| Transplants

- For annuals or perennials
 - Often better option
- Healthy green foliage
- Avoid insect/disease problems
- White roots, rooted to bottom of container
- Properly cared for in retail setting

Insect Problems

- Cabbage worms
- **♦ Psyllids**
- **♦ Hornworms**
- Aphids
- Whiteflies
- Others (not insects)
 - slugs
 - spider mites



Disease Problems



- Smuts
- Rusts
- Blights/leaf spots
- Rots/damping off
- **♦ Wilts**
- **♦ Mildews**
- Viruses/ mycoplasma-like

Avoiding Insect and Disease Problems

- Space plants properly
 - Good air circulation
- Clean up litter and dead leaves, flowers
 - Bag and toss or compost if healthy
- Pull weeds
 - Harbor many insects and diseases



Avoiding Insect and Disease Problems

- Diversity in plantings
 - Key
- Use disease or insect resistant varieties if possible
- Have insects or diseases properly identified



Containers: Annuals

- Excellent for annuals
- Can move around
- Avoid heavy garden soils
- Require more attention to watering



Containers: Perennials and Bulbs/Corms/Rhizomes

- Also excellent for perennials
- Winter care critical
 - water
 - shelter
- Movable
- Avoid heavy garden soil

